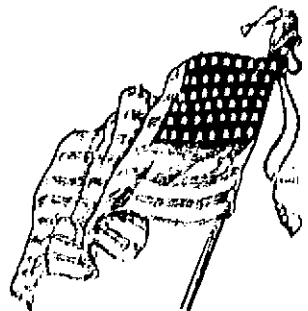


# Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, R. I. NOVEMBER 21, 1917

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## The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN P. BARNHORN, Editor.

A. H. SANDORN, Editor.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1851, and is now in its sixtieth year. It is the only newspaper in the city, and is published daily except on Sundays and holidays. It is owned and published by John P. Barnhorn, Jr., and A. H. Sandorn. The Mercury is published at the Mercury Building, 107 N. Main St., Newport, R. I.

## Local Matters.

### Saving by Cooperative Buying.

Last fall in one month the Aquidneck Dairymen's Association, saved by buying in car loads lots \$103.21. On October 10th of this year an order for the following was placed: 20 T. cottonseed oil, \$5.00; 40 T. lard at \$26.50, 1600 lb. out at .75. There was a total saving on the four car loads of \$251. If we figure 20 men bought, a saving of \$12.55 each or interest at 6% on \$25 for any year was made; but the money is left up for a much shorter time which means a much larger interest. Besides the gain the Aquidneck Dairymen's Association have bought this fall, since 5 or 6 carloads of alfalfa and two carloads of straw. It is felt that much more time should be used in Newport County. Freight is going to be terribly congested this winter and spring so an early order should be placed. It can be obtained for practically \$5.00 a ton in car load lots where if it were obtained locally it costs from \$2.50 to \$7.00 a ton more. If a few neighbors would club together and buy, a larger saving could be made and if more time was used larger yields would be secured.

### Governor Beekman at the Front.

Governor and Mrs. Beekman, who are now in Paris, have completed their plans for spending Thanksgiving Day with the American boys now at the front. That they will be enthusiastically received goes without saying. A few days ago, while visiting the front line trenches in Belgium, Governor and Mrs. Beekman were under a heavy artillery fire for a time, the German batteries opening a surprise fire while the visitors were in the danger zone. Mrs. Beekman is taking advantage of her stay in France to study at first hand the methods adopted by the Red Cross for distribution of the supplies sent from this country.

### Another Newporter Lost.

Joseph S. Ewart, U. S. N., machinist into first class, who lost his life when the American destroyer Chaney was sunk in European waters by collision with a transport last week, was a Newport boy and had many friends here. He was a son of Mr. William L. Ewart, residing on Second street. He was graduated from the Mansfield School in 1910 and soon after went to Providence where he learned the machinist's trade in the shops of Brown & Sharpe. He enlisted in the Navy in 1915 and quickly secured an advance in rating as taken of his efficiency.

### Annual Meeting of Farm Bureau.

For the annual meeting of the Newport County Farm Bureau, held at the Fair Hall, Portsmouth, on Saturday, December 1st, at 10 o'clock, Mr. H. B. Baker, director of Extension Work, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, was the guest of honor. He was introduced by Mr. J. W. Horton, president of the Newport County Farm Bureau. Mr. Baker gave a most interesting and instructive address on the subject of "The Farm Bureau and the Farmer." He was followed by Mr. J. W. Horton, who gave a report on the work of the Newport County Farm Bureau during the past year. The meeting was very successful and was attended by a large number of farmers and their families.

### Newport Masons in the Service.

The local Masonic Lodges, St. John's, No. 1, and St. Paul's, No. 14, are planning to send Christmas remembrances to all the members of the Lodges who are now with the colors. Subscriptions have been received by energetic committees of both Lodges, the amount being large enough to justify a substantial remembrance to each Brother. The two Lodges are also making preparations for the comfort of all the members of the Craft now on duty at the Army or Navy Stations about Newport. Comfortable clubrooms have been fitted up in St. Paul's Parlor and former Lodge room and all Masonic brethren will be welcome to make free use of them. The rooms will be open every afternoon and evening, with the exception of evenings when Masonic meetings are being held. A pool table is being installed, and there are several card tables in the rooms, as well as a liberal supply of reading matter. The members of the two Lodges who are now in the service are as follows:

**St. John's Lodge, No. 1**  
Angle, Henry, U.S.S. Leekham.  
Bradley, Leonard G.H., U.S.S. Leviathan.  
Boring, Thomas A., Vallejo, Cal.  
Bartels, Henry E., Fort Adams.  
Bertram, John F., Camp Devens.  
Bibbington, Thomas, Boston, Mass.  
Clark, William N., U.S.N. Radio Station, San Diego, Cal.  
Curt, Chester F., U. S. National Army.  
Clerke, Harry H., U.S.N.R.F., Newport, R. I.  
Carter, Martin F., Frankfurt Arsenal, Hildesheim, Penn.  
Dixon, Arthur, Watertown, Mass.  
Douglas, Braddock, U.S.S. Scorpion.  
Fireman, James A., U. S. Field Hospital, Annapolis, Md.  
Hertzog, William G., Naval Radio Station, Chelsea, Mass.  
Jervis, B. Lewis, Navy.  
Johnson, Albert M., U.S.S. Walworth.  
Kramer, Otto, 32nd Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah.  
Kempke, Matthew, U.S.N., Newport.  
Knotts, John E., Fort Adams.  
Kuchan, Ernest, Fort Ruger, Honolulu, H. I.  
Lath, John P. J., U.S.S. Hannibal.  
Lewis, Leonardus A., U.S.S. Submarine 10.  
Lineberry, Eldridge L., Navy, Newport.  
Mason, Earl P., U.S.N.R.F.  
Mansfield, George W., Navy, Newport.  
Morch, Ernest, U.S.S. Virginia.  
Rydeen, Hjalmar, U.S. Navy Hospital, St. Thomas, W. I.  
Reynolds, Sidney D., U.S.R.O.C.  
Roby, Albert A., Surgeon's Office, Washington, D. C.  
Staats, Herbert, Camp Devens.  
Smeltzer, George W., U.S.S. Nevada.  
Thompson, Lewis E., U.S.S. Cushing.  
Wyman, Chester L., Kingsland, N. J.  
van Wallinger, Hanke, Haverhill, Mass.  
Winans, Benjamin H., Training Station, Newport.  
White, David, U.S.S. Palisade.  
Seaville, Henry W., Camp Devens.

**St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14**  
Adams, Harry, U.S.S. Oklahoma.  
Amey, Harry, National Army.  
Anderson, Oscar E., Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Anthony, George M., Recruiting Office, Annapolis, Texas.  
Arnesen, Oscar W., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
Bailey, Wm. R., U.S.S. New York.  
Barr, Harold V., U.S.N., Newport.  
Bender, Wm. J., U.S.N. Torpedo Station, Newport.  
Bennett, Fred M., U.S.S. Oklahoma.  
Berkstresser, Ellis B., U.S.S. New Jersey.  
Bolton, John W., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Bracewell, Wm., U. S. S. Hopkins.  
Buchanan, Forrest E., Newport.  
Buck, Thomas M., U.S.S. Delaware.  
Cahy, Thomas, U.S.S. Wyoming.  
Campbell, Alfred A., U.S.N., Newport.  
Campbell, Frank L., U.S.S. Kentucky.  
Carlos, Alvaro, U.S.N., Newport.  
Charles, Rev. Charles M., U.S.N., Training Station, Newport.  
Conklin, Harry S., U.S.N., Torpedo Station, Newport.  
Coyne, Thomas J., Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Newport.  
Cozens, James P., Ensign, U.S.N., Newport.  
Cannan, C. M., U.S.S. N-5.  
DeVilbiss, Lillians F., U.S.S. Jacob Jones.  
Dowd, Wm. F., Jamestown, R. I.  
Dwight, Benj. F., 3d, U.S.N., Block Island.  
Foster, Edward, U.S.N., Newport.  
Gault, Frederick, U.S.N., Training Station, Newport.  
Hartley, George H., U.S.S. Hercules.  
Hawthorn, H. C., U.S.S. Alert, Honolulu.  
Hawley, M., U.S.S. Oklahoma.  
Hess, Joseph W., Fort Hancock, N. Y.  
Hicks, John Y., Ft. Mills, Cerrajales, P. R.  
Hickman, A. J., Fort Lyon, Las Animas, Colo.  
Hill, Frances, Newport.  
Horton, Wm. R., U.S.S. Dixie.  
Hunt, Charles, U.S.S. Wilkes.  
Lusk, Morris S., U.S.N.R.F., Newport.  
Lusk, James A., U.S.N., Newport.  
Lusk, Wm. A., U.S.S. Idaho.  
Lusk, E. E., U.S.S. Seattle.  
Lusk, Wm. A., U.S.S. K-1.  
Lusk, Wm. A., U.S.S. M-1.  
Lusk, Wm. A., U.S.S. National Army.  
Lusk, Wm. A., U.S.S. Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Lusk, Wm. A., U.S.S. Dolphin.

Mazzeo, Tony, U.S.S. Walke.  
McDonald, Donald, U.S.S. Kentucky.  
MacDonald, Edward B., U.S.S. D-3, New London, Conn.  
McLellan, James A. P., National Army.  
McNally, Henry, Newport.  
Monahan, Mons, U. S. Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I.  
Nelson, Henry C., Newport.  
Nichols, Harry O., U.S.S. Vigo.  
Norman, Guy, Lieutenant, U.S.N.  
Norman, Reginald, Newport.  
O'Day, James L., U.S.S. Nevada.  
Olsen, Carl, Newport.  
O'Neill, John A., U.S.S. Illinois.  
Panagakis, Peter, U.S.N., Newport.  
Pearson, Arthur S., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Peck, Charles, Navy Yard, New York.  
Platt, Charles V., National Army, Newport.  
Purtell, Geo. E., Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
Reick, P. A. Henry, C. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Richter, Erich, U.S.S. Albany, San Francisco, Cal.  
Rui, Charles H., U. S. N., Newport.  
Roda, Lelloy, U.S.S. Montana.  
Rohlin, George W. F., National Army.  
Rohlin, Leonard, U.S.N., Newport.  
Ryan, Thomas C., U.S.S. New Hampshire.  
Schlenderbeck, John F., U.S.S. Manley.  
Shively, Ray, U.S.N., Newport.  
Siegrist, John, Jr., National Army, Newport.  
Smith, Ferdinand W., Newport.  
Smith, Wm. E. M. C. G., U. S. S. Nevada.  
Steger, Isidor, U.S.S. Virginia.  
Steeb, Conrad, U.S.S. Jacob Jones.  
Stephenson, Wm. H., U. S. Ammunition Depot, Portsmouth, Va.  
Teff, Jesse C., U.S.N.R.F., Jamestown, R. I.  
Tennant, John F., U.S.N.R.F., Newport.  
Thompson, Hezekiah T., U.S.S. Ozark.  
Truendell, R. R., Newport.  
Vaugh, Leslie M., Newport.  
Von Ende, Everard H., U.S.S. Worden.  
Watson, Thos. B., U.S.S. Pennsylvania.  
Webb, Lawrence J., U.S.S. Minnesota.  
Weickhardt, C. E., Washington, D. C.  
Wheeler, Henry S., U.S.N.R.F., Newport.  
Ziesel, J. R., U.S.N., Newport.

### Hearing on the Coal Situation.

There was an interesting hearing on the local coal situation at the City Hall on Monday evening, before the Newport County Fuel Committee, consisting of Dr. Horace P. Buck, chairman; Warren T. Berry, George N. Buckhout, and George H. Waring. There were many ready to tell the committee of their experiences in buying coal, and of comparative prices in Newport and other cities, some at tidewater and some inland. The prices quoted were lower than those in Newport, the prices in Taunton being lower than in either Fall River or Newport, although the coal must be conveyed further up the river at times when the currents are favorable. It was said that some of the Newport dealers pay more for their coal in Pennsylvania than the lowest prevailing price because of the fact that they are unable to accommodate the large barges. The addition of freight charges and demurrage charges help to bring up the cost to the dealer and consequently to the public. The relations of Newport dealers to dealers in other cities, especially to the Staples Coal Company of Fall River, were several times spoken of. One speaker said that he wrote a letter to the Staples Company regarding selling coal in Newport and that this fact became known to a local dealer. There was considerable feeling exhibited over the conditions in Newport, and some specific instances of high prices were shown. The Committee will look into the matter thoroughly before establishing a maximum price for Newport County.

### Secretary Daniels Visits Newport.

The Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, paid a hurried visit to Newport last Saturday, and inspected the Training Station, Torpedo Station, Reservist camp, and other points of interest here, as well as being entertained at luncheon by Commander Johnston, in command of the Naval Training Station. The boys at the Station were paraded for his inspection, and he had an opportunity to see practically all the boys then on duty there. He made a long talk to the boys, commending them highly for their appearance, and urging them to lead moral and upright lives. What his recommendations may be as to further development of the Newport Naval Station cannot be foretold at this time.

The Newport boys at Camp Devens will have a chance to spend Thanksgiving Day at home, having been allowed 24 hours leave of absence from Camp. Those who have already been transferred to the Camp in Georgia will not be so fortunate.

Plans are being made by the Recreation Commission for the erection of the usual Community Christmas tree on the east end of the Mall. This will be the third season for this form of celebration in Newport.

James G. Scribner, Jr., has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.

### RECENT DEATHS.

#### Joseph G. Stevens.

Mr. Joseph G. Stevens, one of Newport's oldest business men, died at his home on Broadway on Wednesday evening after a short illness. Although in rather poor health for some time, by reason of his advanced age, he had been able to attend to his business regularly until within a few weeks when he disposed of his interests and retired. He was in his eighty-second year. Mr. Stevens was a native Newporter and his entire life had been spent in this city. He was one of eight children of the late Joseph G. and Sarah D. Stevens, of whom there is now but one survivor, Mrs. Henry W. Cozzens. When a young man, he became connected with the old volunteer fire department, and continued his interest in the department until the day of his death, making it a point to attend all fires whenever possible although he had long since retired from active duty. He served for many years as a member of the board of firewards, and was regarded as a valuable and efficient man. He possessed a fund of anecdote regarding the conflagrations of the early days, and especially regarding the open hostility between the rival companies of the old volunteer days. Mr. Stevens was engaged in the grain business for fifty-seven years, conducting a large establishment on Ferry Wharf. This was on the north side for a long time, but when the new police station was built, he removed to the other side, further down the wharf where the business was continued. Some time ago he sold out to MacKenzie & Winslow, continuing as manager for the new owners until failing health compelled his retirement. Mr. Stevens was a man of particular pleasing and genial disposition and had a host of friends. When he returned to his business after his noon lunch each day, he generally carried a number of men and boys whom he picked up along the way, and who were glad to accept a lift in his large grain wagon behind the reliable but slow moving old gray horse. He took a considerable interest in public affairs, and served for a time as member of the Republican city committee, but never held elective office. His wife died several years ago.

#### Dr. Mary E. Baldwin.

Dr. Mary E. Baldwin, a prominent physician of this city, died in Brooklyn on Wednesday, following a considerable illness. She suffered a nervous breakdown some time ago, and for several weeks had been under treatment at a hospital in Brooklyn, with little hope for her recovery. Dr. Baldwin had practiced medicine in Newport since 1885, having received her degree from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in 1874, and having practiced in New York and Pennsylvania until her removal to Newport. She had a splendid reputation as a physician, and was frequently called into consultation on important cases. She took an active interest in health protective movements, as well as in all work for the welfare of the city. She was for many years secretary of the Newport Medical Society, and was also a member of medical organizations of Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania. She was active in the Civic League, the Newport Improvement Association, the Newport Art Association, and other organizations.

The remains were taken to Lawrenceville, Pa., where she was born in 1847, for interment. She is survived by a sister and a brother.

### A Thames Street Fire.

A pan of grease caught fire in the kitchen of the Ideal restaurant at Thames street and Long Wharf Monday morning, and for a time there was considerable excitement in the neighborhood. Box 3 was struck, calling a large force of fire fighting apparatus to the center of the business district. The blaze and smoke were lively for a time, but the fire was extinguished before the wood work was thoroughly ignited. The restaurant is in the large building belonging to the Goff estate, and as the flames followed an iron smoke pipe up to the roof the people in that region had thoughts of a big blaze. Mr. Charles H. Sullivan, who lives next door and is in poor health, was removed to the home of his brother on Farewell street.

Five street letter boxes in the Point section of the city were broken open by two sailors at an early hour Tuesday morning, and although the men were seen by a policeman he was unable to effect their capture. A large force was sent out from the Police Station to make a thorough search of the region. As far as could be told little of value was secured.

Frederick Sullivan, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident in Tiverton a short time ago, is reported as considerably improved. He is still at the Newport Hospital.

### Few Candidates for City Election.

The city election for Mayor and city officers comes one week from next Tuesday, and Thursday night was the final time for filing nomination papers in order to get names on the ballots. The number of nominations is small; the smallest since the present form of government was adopted eleven years ago. For a number of offices there will be no contest whatever, this being true for some of the councilmen. All of the present board of aldermen are certain of reelection, there being no nominations against any of them. In the first and fourth wards, there are but thirteen nominations for the representative council, exactly enough to fill the vacancies, so there will be no contests there. In the third ward there are two more nominations than vacancies, in the fifth four more, and in the second five more.

The contest for Mayor will be between Mayor Clark Burdick and Dr. David E. Flynn, the same as last year. One of the most interesting contests will be for members of the school committee, where there are six nominations for the four vacancies. All the present incumbents are again in the field—Miss Anna F. Hunter, Rev. Emory H. Porter, D.D., Mr. William R. Harvey, and Mr. John P. Sullivan. In addition nomination papers have been filed for Mrs. Emma G. Wilks, and Mr. Hugo R. A. Anthony. On account of the small number of contests, it is probable that there will be a small vote cast on election day. In war time, it seems to be a difficult matter to stir up much interest over politics—at least in Newport. The complete list of nominees is as follows:

For Mayor—Clark Burdick, David E. Flynn.  
For School Committee—William R. Harvey, Miss Anna F. Hunter, Emory H. Porter, John P. Sullivan, Mrs. Emma G. Wilks, Hugo R. A. Anthony.  
For Board of Aldermen:  
Ward One—William A. Hanley; Ward Two—Joseph J. Kirby; Ward Three, Frank J. Hughes; Ward Four—John E. Ledy; Ward Five—J. Joseph M. Martin.  
For Representative Council:  
Ward One—John M. Wilbour, Lara Laren, Fred S. Bacheller, John William Schwarz, George M. Battene, Harry V. Easton, Burton W. Little, John P. Shaw, Thomas E. Sherman, Joseph B. Child, James H. Sanford, Arnold H. James, Moulton W. Friend.  
Ward Two—John H. Scannevin, William G. Kerr, George W. Fludder, John W. Gibson, Joseph B. Pike, Robert C. Ebbes, Benjamin B. Coggeshall, William A. Stoddard, Edward O. Riggs, Frank S. Hale, Charles S. Plummer, William G. Landers, John P. Fritz, George W. Barlow, Benjamin T. White, John Arnold, Cornelius C. Moore, James A. Gier.  
Ward Three—For two years, to fill vacancy, John J. Peckham; for three years, George W. Storman, James P. Cozzens, George B. Austin, George M. Buckhout, George B. Draper, Edward T. Bozworth, 2nd, Abram F. Squire, Douglass P. A. Jacoby, William A. Sherman, Albert F. Haas, Edwin P. Robinson, T. I. Hare, Powell, Maurice A. Burke, Emil E. Jemal.

Ward Four—Frederick G. S. Trager, Mortimer D. Sullivan, William F. Carney, William G. Sweeney, Edward J. Toomey, Richard J. Lawton, Robert L. Nolan, John P. Casey, Bruce Butterson, George W. King, John H. Gill, Edward V. Murphy, M. D., Albert R. Committee.  
Ward Five—John F. Sullivan, John J. Hualy, Thomas F. Casey, John J. Sullivan, (Thames street), Alexander R. O'Hanley, Michael P. Murphy, John S. Martin, Otto F. Voigt, Mortimer A. Sullivan, Edward A. Martin, John E. Murray, Daniel J. Sullivan, John H. A. Kelly, V. V. Walters, John J. Kelly, Patrick J. Morgan.

The Red Triangle Campaign to raise \$32,000 in Newport County for the benefit of the Y.M.C.A. war work was a great success, more than the sum allotted being raised by the large committee which put in a week of strenuous work. The campaign came to a close Monday evening, when the cheering announcement was made that the receipts would total considerably more than the allotment. Captain Sproul's team of workers raised the largest amount, \$1742.43. Mr. Harry A. Titus, president of the local Y.M.C.A., took an active part in the campaign and his work contributed greatly to its success.

The motor patrol wagon of the Police Department was badly damaged in collision on Monday afternoon, while conveying to the hospital an employee of the Davis Bakery who had crushed his hand in a mixing machine. At the corner of Spring and Tuoro streets a wagon belonging to R. W. Curry attempted to cross with the result that the two vehicles came together. Both were badly damaged, and the patrol wagon has been out of commission pending extensive repairs.

Miss Maud Lyman Stevens read a very interesting paper on "The Romance of Old Newport," before the Newport Historical Society at its quarterly meeting on Monday afternoon. Miss Stevens described the romantic bits of old Newport in a very interesting and instructive manner, and was heartily applauded. The paper will be published in the quarterly bulletin of the Society.



### MIDDLETOWN.

From our Regular Correspondent  
The annual Harvest Concert was given on Sunday afternoon at the Methodist Episcopal Church by the members of the Sunday School assisted by an augmented choir, Mr. Fred P. Webber, the superintendent of the Sunday School, conducted the exercises, and Mrs. Webber assisted as the accompanist. Rev. George W. Manning spoke at length upon the campaign which has been carried on by the Y.M.C.A. to raise the \$25,000 for the extension of their War Council plans. The church was decorated with boughs of red berries, and a large mound of vegetables was heaped within the chancel. These with a box of clothing were forwarded to the Deaconess Home, Providence, by Mrs. John H. Peckham of the Epworth League.

Head master Stephen P. Cabot of St. George's School, gave an entertaining lecture before a big audience Sunday evening at the Berkeley Parish House upon "Switzerland." The slides, of which there were one hundred, were considered especially fine. Mr. Cabot has visited this country a number of times and so was able to make the lecture doubly interesting. A short devotional service preceded the lecture, which was conducted by the rector, Rev. J. Harding Hughes.

Mrs. Ida Harrington, head of the Food Conservation Dept. of the Housewives League of Providence, gave an instructive talk Friday afternoon last at the Berkeley Parish House under the auspices of St. Columba's Guild. The subject, "Food Conservation and Food Substitutes," was presented in an instructive way; questions were asked, and suggestions discussed. Receipts for various kinds of "war bread," meatless dishes and wheat products were sold for a small fee at the close of the meeting. A general invitation had been extended the members of the three Middletown churches in particular.

Rev. Mr. Hughes, and Rev. George W. Manning having been appointed by the Newport Y.M.C.A. a committee for Middletown to raise funds for the present campaign, a mass meeting was held Tuesday evening at the Berkeley Parish House. Rev. Mr. Manning stated that \$110 received that night by him would head the list from Middletown. To this Mr. Hughes added \$1,000 also received that night. The boys and masters of St. George's School responded generously. The canvassers who volunteered for the work began work Wednesday. They include Messrs. I. E. Kline, Russell Morgan Peckham, Lawrence Peckham, Alfred Russell Peckham, Millard F. Smith and Rowland Peckham. The town was divided into 7 districts to one of which each man was assigned.

### Woman Suffrage League Elects.

At the annual meeting of the Newport County Woman Suffrage League, held at Teletrope School, Mrs. Glen-dower Evans of Boston, gave an interesting address on how the recent victory for woman suffrage was won.

The following officers were elected:  
President—Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott.  
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Michael M. Van Beuren, Mrs. James Griswold Weitz, Mrs. Thomas S. Nowell, Mrs. Oscar Miller, Mrs. Warren T. Berry, Mrs. George E. Sage, Mrs. M. Anna Ford.  
Treasurer—Mrs. Walter A. Wright.  
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Edmund W. Pardee.  
Assistant Corresponding Secretary—Miss Olive Watson.  
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Warren F. Gould.

Mrs. Bridget Hagerty, 80 years old, strayed away from her home on Farewell street on Thursday and was not found until Sunday afternoon, when several boys found her lying on the ground at Manton Hill, a short distance from the Mercy Home. Word was at once sent to the Police Station, and the woman was conveyed to the Newport Hospital for treatment, following her long exposure. She did not seem to be in a particularly serious condition, and there is some doubt expressed as to the possibility of her having been out in the open all that time. She is unable to give a clear story of her experience.

Mrs. F. Augustus Ward, who died in Chattahoochee, Florida, last week, was a former resident of Newport, being a sister of Mr. William H. Tibbets. Mr. and Mrs. Ward left Newport a number of years ago, and have since resided in Florida. Mr. Ward was formerly a member of the firm of J. W. Horton & Co.

Paymaster General Thomas J. Cowie has been assigned to take charge of the Newport Navy Pay Office, relieving Pay Inspector Livingston Hunt who is assigned to duty as disbursing officer of the Second Naval District with headquarters at the War College.











## BRITISH GAINS CONSOLIDATED

Hold All Captured Areas With Exception of One Village

NOW CLOSING IN ON CAMBRAI

Capture of Key to German Position Would Mean Extensive Retreat by Enemy—Fighting of Past Few Days the Fiercest of War—Over Nine Thousand Teutons Captured

London, Nov. 21.—The British military commandment announces the successful consolidation of all the captured areas in the region of Cambrai, except the village of Fontaine Notre Dame, which has been recaptured by the Germans in a counter attack.

The great British drive on the Arras-Cambrai front has progressed so far that it now involves the great railroad junction of Cambrai, the capture of which would mean an extensive retreat by the Germans in that part of their front.

The drive continues in different sections of the thirty-two mile front, but the advance of "Fusiliers" and "Welshes" was so tremendous that yesterday was largely devoted to the consolidation of the captured territory in preparation for further advances.

The number of captured Germans is now over 9,000 and hundreds of guns have been captured.

No such fighting as developed during the past three days has hitherto been seen anywhere in the war. While hundreds of monstrous tanks have lumbered over the terrain, overrunning all kinds of obstacles, the cavalry squadrons have made dashing charges, not only against German infantry, but even against gun positions. The onslaught of the tanks has wonderfully aided the attacks of the British infantry.

Already the British line stretches an arc from the west to the southwest of Cambrai, with the lower point resting near Fontaine Notre Dame, two and three-quarter miles southwest of the north-south line.

Although the stroke of Gen. Byng was delivered over a front of thirty-two miles, from the Somme river to St. Quentin, it was in the center and to the direction of Cambrai that it reached its greatest strength. Here the wedge has been driven more than six and a half miles, and in the driving of it numerous towns and villages have fallen into the hands of the British, many of them having been deserted by the surprised Germans, who fled in apparent disorder, leaving equipment and stores behind them.

The operations of the cavalry are described as most brilliant, the horsemen making gallant charges from villages and even against machine gun positions, the entire crews of which were shot or captured.

At last reports they were engaged in surrounding the Houthon wood, directly west of Cambrai, which dominates the entire region, including Cambrai itself, and clearing out the enemy from the district near Fontaine Notre Dame.

The British casualties are declared to be considerably less than the number of prisoners taken by Byng's men. To the south of Valenciennes, in the Aisne region, where the French troops took several positions from the Germans Wednesday, a counter attack which cost the enemy serious losses has been effectually blocked and Gen. Petruski's troops are still holding their position. South of St. Quentin the French again have gained enemy positions at several points, destroying them and taking prisoners.

The Italian situation is looked upon very hopefully by the war experts, as the result of the heroic defense made by the Italian forces during the past twenty-four hours.

Gen. Maurice, chief of military operations of the British war office, declared that the Italian situation was improving with every hour, that the Austro-Germans were held back, that it looked now as if the enemy would be unable to break through and that very soon the Franco-British reinforcements would be able to take their part in the operations.

Sanguinary battles are in progress between the Brenna and Piave rivers, where the armies of the Teutonic allies, greatly superior in numbers, are striving to break through the hill country to the Venetian plains.

Hand-to-hand encounters are of frequent occurrence, and in them the Italians seemingly are holding their own, inflicting severe losses on the invaders.

West of the upper reaches of the Piave, where the enemy is endeavoring to gain the valley leading into Venetia, the Berlin war office claims the capture of Monte Fontana and Monte Spinnacella, but according to the Rome war office, except on the former position, where a few advanced Italian lines were reached, the enemy everywhere have been repulsed.

Rochester's Survivors Land in Ireland

London, Nov. 21.—The missing boat from the American steamship Rochester, which was sent to the bottom by a German submarine Nov. 2, has just landed at a port in Ireland. The boat contained five men, the only survivors from the boat's original crew of twelve.

Jobs Open For Male Pickers

Boston, Nov. 21.—Men who know how to pack a mule with hay, and the animal act of the driver, are being sought by the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station for the purpose of conducting experiments on the carrying capacity of mules.

## PACIFISTS SWAMPED

Labor Leaders Pledge Loyalty to Government in Support of War

Buffalo, Nov. 21.—Without a dissenting vote, the American Federation of Labor reaffirmed its unwavering loyalty to the country and a determination to stand behind the national administration until peace comes. The pacifist element, which previously manifested a small minority against President Coopers attitude in support of the war, was silent.

The resolution containing the declaration was reported favorably by the executive committee. It was accepted in scope. The course pursued by Coopers in calling a conference of the national and international officers of the federation at Washington on March 12 was approved and all its subsequent actions and those of the executive council with reference to the war were concurred in.

The pacifists declared that they were unaware that the resolution was to come up. They made no move for a reconsideration, however, and it was pointed out that while their fight Monday was based on a vote of confidence, yesterday's resolution called for a declaration on a clear-cut question of loyalty to the country.

## HEAVILY PUNISHED

Man Who Evaded Military Service Gets Twenty Years in Prison

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., Nov. 21.—Private Tony Petruski of Norwich, Conn., was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at the federal penitentiary at Atlanta for evading draft.

Petruski was ordered to report for service with the 30th Infantry, composed of Connecticut men, but failed to put in an appearance. Federal officers found him and brought him here.

He was tried by general court martial and his sentence was approved by Gen. Hodges. In addition, he was dishonorably discharged and forfeited all pay.

Petruski was found guilty of violating the fifty-eighth article of war, which relates to deserting service of the United States.

## TOTAL OF \$49,109,411

Y. M. C. A. War Work Fund Goes Nearly \$15,000,000 Over the Top

New York, Nov. 21.—The national war work council of the Y. M. C. A. announced here that the grand total of the nation-wide war fund campaign is \$49,109,411. This exceeds by nearly \$15,000,000 the \$35,000,000 goal set at the beginning of the campaign on Nov. 12.

President Wilson, on being informed that the fund was greatly oversubscribed, telegraphed congratulations to Dr. Mott, general secretary of the council.

"My heartfelt congratulations on the remarkable and gratifying results," the president's telegram read. "I think it is a national blessing."

## GEN. MAUDE DEAD

"Second British Kitchen" Won Laurels as a Great Soldier

London, Nov. 20.—Gen. Maude, British commander in Mesopotamia, died after a brief illness.

Frederick S. Maude, the conqueror of Baghdad, was rated as one of the most brilliant commanders of the war. After a series of British defeats in Mesopotamia, Maude was placed in command last year and won an unbroken series of successes.

Maude was 53 years old. He had a distinguished military record before the war. He took part in the Sudan campaign in 1895 and served with distinction in the South African war.

## TAKING PLACES OF MEN

Women Guards, Station Keepers and Conductors on New York Lines

New York, Nov. 21.—New York is to have women guards and station-keepers on its subway and elevated systems and women conductors are to have charge of surface cars.

Announcing that women would be employed, officials of the New York City Rapid Transit, operating subway and elevated lines, said preference would be given women relatives of male employees who had joined the army or navy.

## End of Bolsheviki Near

Stockholm, Nov. 21.—"No matter how dark the situation in Russia is today it must not be forgotten that Russia is a country of unlimited possibilities," said David Soskice, confidential secretary to A. F. Kerensky, the deposed Russian premier. Soskice predicted the end of the Bolsheviki in about four weeks.

## May Face Firing Squad

Denver, Nov. 21.—Max Lindner, formerly a sailor in the German navy and believed to be a German spy, may face a firing squad as a result of investigation being made by military authorities at Fort Logan.

## Greeks on Firing Line

Washington, Nov. 21.—Greece is rapidly preparing to take her part in the war. A cablegram from Athens says many new divisions of Greek troops, recently formed, have taken their places at the front.

## American Mission in Paris

Paris, Nov. 21.—Colonel House and his staff have been in Paris from Nov. 18 to 20, according to reports.

## University A Suicide

New York, Nov. 21.—George P. ... was ...

## NEW INSURANCE LAW EXPLAINED

Is Not an Act of Charity, but Is Simple Justice

M'ADOO ISSUES STATEMENT

Enlisted Men and Women of Army and Navy and Relatives Have Benefit of Greatest Measure of Protection Ever Offered Fighting Forces by Any Nation in History

Washington, Nov. 21.—Secretary McAdoo has addressed to the officers and enlisted men and women of the army and navy of the United States and their relatives the following commendation calling attention to the provisions of the war insurance law.

The secretary of the treasury, through the bureau of war risk insurance, has been charged with the administration of the war insurance law enacted by the congress as a measure of justice to the men and women who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of their country.

In order, however, fully to protect each person and family, congress has made it possible for every soldier, sailor, and nurse to obtain life and total disability insurance. This insurance applies to injuries received while he or she is in the service or after he or she shall have left it.

Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in private life insurance companies prohibitive. It was, therefore, a plain duty and obligation for the government to assume the risk of insuring hundreds of thousands of our soldiers and sailors who are making the supreme sacrifice.

Under this law, every soldier and sailor and nurse, commissioned and enlisted, and of any age, has the right, between now and Feb. 12, 1918, to take out life and total disability insurance up to \$10,000 at very low cost, with the government, without medical examination.

This right is purely optional. The soldiers and sailors are not compelled to take insurance, but if they desire to exercise the right, they must do so before Feb. 12, 1918. The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly, at the age of 21, to \$1.20 monthly, at the age of 51, for each \$1000 of insurance.

This is a small charge on a man's pay—small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay, if he desires, thus eliminating trouble on his part.

To provide adequate protection until Feb. 12, 1918, during the period when the soldiers and sailors are learning the details of this law, the government automatically insures each man and woman, commissioned or enlisted, in the military service of the United States. It pays the man \$25 a month during total permanent disability; if he dies within twenty years it pays the rest of 240 monthly installments of \$25 each to his wife, child or widowed mother.

I desire to call the provisions of this just and generous law to the attention of our officers and enlisted men and women so that they may not be deprived of their rights through lack of knowledge. Full information may be obtained from the bureau of war risk insurance of the treasury department, Washington.

I earnestly urge that the officers of the army and navy give to the men under their command all possible aid in helping them to understand fully the benefits that this insurance may bring to their families and the small cost at which it may be obtained.

This is the greatest measure of protection ever offered to its fighting forces by any nation in the history of the world. It is not charity; it is simply justice to the enlisted men and women and to their loved ones at home, and each and every one of them should promptly take the benefits of this great law.

## LIGHTS WERE OUT

Sims Reports Destroyer Chauncey Was Rammed by Transport Rose

Washington, Nov. 21.—The transport Rose was the vessel that rammed and sank the American destroyer Chauncey with the loss of three officers and eighteen men.

This announcement was made by Secretary Daniels after receiving reports from Vice Admiral Sims, in command of the American naval forces abroad.

Both vessels were running without lights. The Rose struck the destroyer on the port side about the fourth funnel. The after part of the warship immediately submerged, and it was the officers and men caught in this part of the ship who were drowned.

The remainder of the Chauncey remained afloat for an hour, and the Rose, standing by, was able to pick up the remainder of the company of ninety-one.

Rather Be Soldier Than Governor

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 21.—The resignation of Gov. Neville is in the hands of the secretary of state. It was offered to take effect on the acceptance of the seventh regiment, Nebraska national guard, into the federal service. Neville has already been appointed colonel of the regiment.

Old New York Resident Interned

New York, Nov. 21.—Charged with having attempted to spread pro-German and anti-American propaganda through high schools and colleges, Franz Nelson Dorn, a German, was arrested and sent to Ellis island for internment. He has been a resident here for fifteen years.

## AZORES NOW INCLUDED

Scope of Unrestricted U-Boat Operations Greatly Extended by Germany

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Kaiser's U-boat barred zone swept several hundred miles nearer the United States.

According to an imperial decree received via Amsterdam, the German government has included the Azores Islands with a new barred area.

The Azores are about two-thirds of the distance between New York and the Portuguese coast, the extension of the danger district including the scope of unrestricted submarine operations several miles to the westward of the islands themselves.

The German official statement declares that the islands have become in "economic and military respects an important hostile base of Atlantic navigation."

In the same decree, the channel hitherto left open to Greek shipping in the Mediterranean is closed, although it is stated that Greek ships in this zone and Belgian relief ships now within the Azores barred areas may leave safely by the shortest route before Nov. 25.

## MUST LEAVE WASHINGTON

Unnaturalized Germans Arriving Since April 5 Ordered From City

Washington, Nov. 21.—Wednesday was the last day that natives of Germany, who have not obtained their final naturalization papers and who have come to Washington since war was declared April 5, may remain in this city. Germans whose residence at the national capital antedates the war declaration have until Dec. 15 to pack up their goods and go away.

All Germans leaving Washington between now and Dec. 15 must report to the authorities where they are going and must report also to the federal marshal of the district to which they go.

Police instructions directed that ignorance of the president's proclamation will be no excuse for an alien enemy to delay complying with it.

## FIVE THOUSAND WANTED

Drive to Obtain Naval Reserves About to Be Started at Boston

Boston, Nov. 21.—An order was received at the navy yard here to enroll 5000 more naval reserves in the first naval district, and a campaign will be started at once to secure them. Incidentally, there came an order to call into active service nearly all of the registrants who are at present on the rolls but unassigned to duty.

The age limits for enrollment in the naval reserves are from 18 to 30 years and the applicant must apply for class four and volunteer for "general service," which means that he must agree to be sent anywhere.

## U-Boat Sinkings Increase

London, Nov. 21.—Seventeen British merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarines last week. Of these ten were vessels of 1000 tons and over and seven of less than 1000 tons. This record greatly exceeds that of the previous week, when only one vessel of 1000 tons or over, and five craft of less tonnage were sent to the bottom.

## Big Strikes Settled

Boston, Nov. 21.—A final settlement of all labor grievances on government work at the Watertown arsenal, the government appraisers' stores, the Boston navy yard, the naval hospital at Chelsea and the Hingham magazine has been reached.

## Suffragette Fed Through Nose

Washington, Nov. 21.—Miss Lucy Burns was forcibly fed through the nose in the district jail. She had sworn never to submit to the usual method of feeding the other Woman's Party hunger strikers, through a mouth tube.

## Warning to Drafted Men

Boston, Nov. 19.—Placards warning drafted men against persons who offer to obtain their exemption for pay have been sent out by the Massachusetts bureau of immigration. The placards are printed in six languages.

## Ecuador Revolution Collapses

Guayaquil, Nov. 21.—The revolution which broke out last week has collapsed. The leaders of the movement have been arrested.

## PORE CLOGGING PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

Easily Prevented by Use of Cuticura

These distressing disfigurements are prevented, in most cases, by using Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes and little touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. If pimples are actually present, smear them gently with Cuticura Ointment and let it remain on five minutes and then wash off with Cuticura Soap and hot water. The mission of Cuticura is not only to soothe and heal but to prevent skin troubles by keeping the pores free from impurities and irritation.

For Free Samples by Return Mail, address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 26, Boston." Sold everywhere.

## Stop! Look! Listen!

STOP the wast of time, money and energy  
LOOK at our display of Electrical Goods, and  
LISTEN to our statement of facts.  
Let us place in your home on trial an  
Electric Washing Machine, Vacuum Cleaner or an Electric Stove

Satisfy yourself fully they are all we  
claim for them.  
The cost of operation of these household helps should interest you and it is your privilege to verify our statements, without cost to yourself.

## BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.

Tel. 528 Illuminating Department, 449 Thames St.

## NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Newport, R. I., August 17, 1917.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Trust Company held August 10, 1917, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

R. Livingston Heekman	Peter King
Edward J. Berwind	William MacLeod
Charles A. Brackett	Frank C. Nichols
H. Martin Brown	Thomas P. Peckham
Clark Burdick	T. J. Hare Powell
Samuel P. Colt	Andrew K. Quinn
Charles D. Easton	Edward A. Sherman
Henry F. Eldridge	James Stillman
Otis Everett	Jeremiah K. Sullivan
Frederick P. Garrettsen	Henry A. C. Taylor
Lawrence L. Gillespie	Charles Tisdall
Ernest Howe	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 17, 1917, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas P. Peckham  
Vice President—Clark Burdick  
Treasurer and Secretary—Edward A. Sherman

EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

## The Savings Bank of Newport

NEWPORT, R. I.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1819

Oct. 19, 1916	Oct. 19, 1917	INCREASE
DEPOSITS		
\$10,255,152.44	\$10,537,238.90	\$282,086.46
Surplus		
\$992,601.74	\$1,066,047.00	\$73,445.26
G. P. TAYLOR,		
Treasurer.		

## The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on September 7, 1917.

RESOURCES		
Loans and Discounts		\$94,722.71
Capital paid in		\$100,000.00
Surplus fund		65,000.00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (part value)		100,000.00
U. S. Bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		1,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged		10,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, pledged to secure U. S. and other deposits		10,000.00
U. S. Bonds (not including stock) owned outright		20,000.00
Total bonds, securities, etc.		250,000.00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		2,000.00
U. S. Bonds of Federal Reserve Bank (50 percent subscription)		4,000.00
Value of banking house		25,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		25,000.00
Loans on hand and due from Federal Reserve Bank		65,000.00
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		145,717.29
Exchanges for clearing—over		1,214.00
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 13)		10,121.22
Total of items 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17		175,215.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		12,000.00
Other assets		1,125.00
Total		\$1,194,231.95
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock paid in		\$100,000.00
Surplus fund		65,000.00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (part value)		100,000.00
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid		14,222.72
Circulating Notes		5,000.00
Net amount due to National banks		22,231.01
Net amounts due to banks and bankers (other than above)		16,000.00
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		65,000.00
Exchanges for clearing—over		1,214.00
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 13)		10,121.22
Total of items 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17		175,215.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		12,000.00
Other assets		1,125.00
Total		\$1,194,231.95

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.  
County of Newport.  
I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of September, 1917.  
GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.  
Corr. A test  
PACKER BRAMAN, Notary public.  
EDWARD A. BROWN,  
EDWARD S. PECKHAM,  
WILLIAM E. HARVEY, } Directors.

## Commonwealth Hotel

(Incorporated)  
Opposite State House, BOSTON, MASS.

Do You Want Cash  
For Your Farm Property?  
116-117 W. 10  
Farmer & Traders' Bureau,  
123-124  
Tel. 1-1000

Words not Quakersque.  
The birch poles, wooden guss, and other makeshifts with which the soldiers at cantonment are being drilled are known in the ranks of Baker-knags. Thus war enriches the vocabulary. Doubtless these Quaker guns have called forth other words which may not be printed in a truly moral journal like this.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
TEMPERANCE HOUSE  
Send for Booklet  
STORER F. CRAFTS, Genl. Mgr.

## Orchard Information

### PRUNE GRAPE VINES IN FALL

Work May Be Commenced as Soon as Leaves Begin to Fall—Cut Back to Buds Wanted for Fruit.

As a general rule, the pruning of grape vines may be commenced as soon as the leaves drop in the fall. If the wood is to be used in starting new vines, it is best to cut it from the vines before freezing weather comes. When pruning in the fall or during the winter, the vines should not be cut back to the bud or buds that are wanted for fruit.

A few weeks before the buds start the vines should be gone over and the extra buds cut off. The second pruning should be done before cold weather is over for if put off too long the sap will ooze from the wound and injure the vines. Should the vines be pruned in the fall down to the buds wanted for fruit, some of them might be winter-killed and the amount of fruit expected cut short.

If vines are laid down and protected during the winter, the pruning may be all done before they are laid down in the fall.

Some vineyardists do not prune at all till the latter part of winter or early spring. In this case the pruning may be done so as to leave only the buds wanted to bear fruit the coming season. But, vines may be safely trimmed any time between the falling of the leaves in the fall and the beginning of sap flow in the spring.

### PLANT FRUIT TREES IN FALL

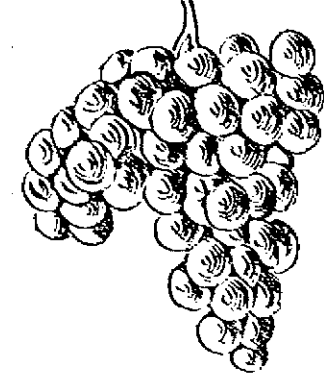
Practice Is Recommended Where Winters Are Not Severe—Root Ends Become Calloused.

Generally speaking, fall planting of fruit trees is to be recommended in regions where the winters are not severe. This is only in a general way, of course, but where fall planting has been done in past seasons with success, it is usually safe to continue it. One advantage is that several ends of roots must become calloused before they start to grow, and this callousing will proceed during the dormant period if the roots are protected in the soil or in suitable storage. This makes them ready to begin growth as early in the spring as the weather will permit. If they have been set during the fall or winter, the earth becomes settled firmly around the roots, the soil is seldom dry during winter and in favorable seasons there is more or less root growth during the fall after setting. These all combine to give the fall set tree an advantage. In most localities it is safe to set trees at any time during their dormant period, provided the soil is in good condition for working.

### LAY DOWN ALL GRAPE VINES

All Young Vines Will Do Better for Slight Covering of Earth—Prune in Mild Weather.

It is a safe plan to lay down all grape vines, the hardiness of which has not been tested, and, indeed, all young vines, whether hardy or tender, will do all the better for a slight covering of earth. Young vines that have been pruned should have the



Bunch of Hardy Grapes.

earth drawn up around them, and cover two inches of coarse material spread over the entire border.

Pruning may still be done in mild weather and the wood saved for propagation if needed. Leave one to two extra buds on the canes when pruning at this season. This will prevent the youngest buds being killed if the winter is severe. In the spring these extra buds must be removed.

### STORE WATER-CORED APPLES

Fruit of This Kind After Three Months Storage Found to Be in Satisfactory Condition.

Water-coring is most frequently found in Baldwin, Northwest Gering and Gravenstein. Leaving the fruit on the trees too late thus allowing them to become overripe, causes water-coring. It is believed that this is due to cool weather checking the respiration from the leaves while the roots continue to absorb a large amount of moisture. The fruit is consequently becomes overladen with moisture.

Storage of apples in this condition has been found to entirely eliminate the water-coring. Water-cored apples after three months storage were found to be quite normal and possessed good keeping qualities.

The Feeding Habit.  
If you have a pet and have many hours to spare, you will find no more interesting and profitable hobby than to feed and train the birds—Exchange.

Many Can Answer Her.  
Will you be the first to get paid for it?—Exchange.

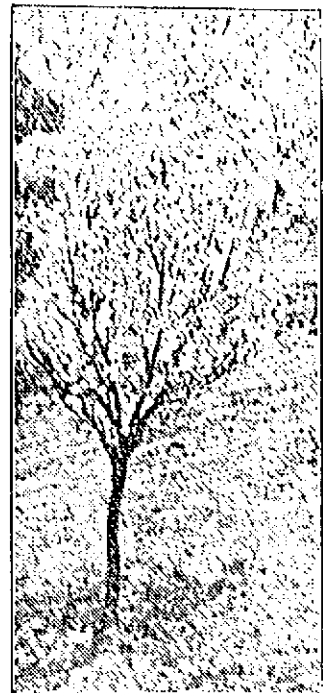
## Horticultural Advice

### CONTROL DISEASE OF PLUMS

Peculiar Abnormality Appears on Fruit and Twigs—Cut and Burn Affected Parts.

(By H. E. VAREY, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

In July and August we find numerous interesting abnormalities on the fruit and twigs of the common wild plum. These abnormalities are manifestations of a disease known as "plum pockets." The name is derived from the way the fruit is affected, it being first discolored, and then rapidly shriveling and the amount of fruit expected cut short.



Satsuma Plum Tree.

Idly enlarged, often to several times the normal. The surface becomes wrinkled, the pit fails to develop, and the fruit consists of only a tough skin. Along with the affected fruits we almost always find distorted and enlarged twigs. In later stages the twigs are killed and the diseased wood turns very black. The disease is easily controlled by cutting and burning affected parts.

### BEST SOIL FOR STRAWBERRY

Considered Poor Practice to Plant on Newly Broken Sod—Follow Some Cultivated Crop.

Any land which will produce good garden crops, especially good potatoes, will answer for strawberries. It is considered bad practice to plant on newly broken sod land. If strawberries can follow corn, celery, tomatoes or other well-cultivated garden crops, good results may be expected.

### PLANT YOUNG GRAPE VINES

Work May Be Done Any Time Before Ground Freezes—Hardy Varieties Are Recommended.

Young grape vines may be planted as long as the ground is not frozen and in condition for planting. Concord, Niagara, Delaware and Salem are vigorous, hardy varieties and will grow and fruit abundantly in any good soil. Stout stocky vines may be had from the nurseries for ten cents each.

### CARING FOR SMALL FRUITS

Give Small Plantation Thorough Cultivation Long as Poss—Put Straw Between Rows.

Give the small fruit plantation thorough cultivation just as long as possible. When the fruit is too far advanced to be longer cultivated, put down straw or hay between the rows, to keep down weeds and conserve moisture.

### REMOVE WEEDS IN ORCHARDS

Apple Pickers Are Disgruntled and Do Poor Work When Compelled to Wade Through Briars.

Apple picking is made easier if the weeds are removed in the orchard and the place kept clean. Pickers are disgruntled and do poor work where they have to wade through weeds and briars wet with dew or autumn rains.

### RIGHT TRIMMING FOR TREES

Wound Made by Cutting Off Limb Close to Trunk Seen Heal's Over and Doesn't Decay.

In trimming trees the wound made by cutting off a limb close to the trunk will soon heal over, while the wound made by cutting off the limb two or three inches from the trunk, leads to decay and sometimes causes the ultimate loss of the tree itself.

"Prisoners" said Uncle Eben, "is what makes a man glad he's living, 'cause of where he's living and able to explain why he's living."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## Horticultural News

### CULTIVATE TO KILL INSECTS

Wormy Raspberries Are Not Necessary Evil—Many Can Be Destroyed by Exposing to Enemies.

Wormy raspberries, still fresh in the minds of the pickers, are unfortunately not a necessary evil. Berries which are infested with raspberry fruit worms cannot be shipped any distance. They make the box unsightly, soon fall apart, and require unnecessary work of the housewife.

During the picking season and immediately after the season's close the worms drop to the ground, where, after about six weeks, they change to a helpless, delicate pupa. In the spring they transform to small, adult, brownish beetles about one-seventh of an inch long. Being hungry, they immediately chew elongated holes in the young, tender leaves, and later make holes in the buds. Often from 10 to 15 per cent of the buds may be destroyed in this manner.

Since the insects are helpless in the ground, cultivation in the late fall and early spring will kill many of them or expose them to their enemies. They can be killed also by spraying with four pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water about the first or second week in May, when the young plants are about six inches high. It is important to have all neglected wild bushes destroyed, for these serve as breeding grounds.

### AVOID HEATING OF ORCHARD

Ohio Experiment Station Advises Growers to Plant Hardy Varieties—Select Favorable Site.

Because of the difficulty in heating peach orchards in winter, horticulturists at the Ohio experiment station advise growers to avoid such operations by planting hardy varieties and selecting favorable planting sites. The exact temperature required to save the blossom buds in extreme cold winter weather is not known, as varieties differ in hardiness and the same variety may show some variation in resistance to cold from year to year.

Without this knowledge orchardists in some cases may waste fuel, while at other times buds may be frozen because the trees do not keep the temperature high enough. Watching thermometers and keeping fires in zero weather is trying work. Spring orchard heating, however, has long been considered successful.

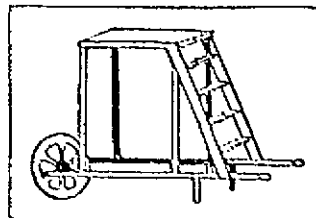
On suitable locations peach crops may be secured annually if hardy varieties are planted, these specialists say. Winter heating is therefore unnecessary in such cases.

### STEPLADDER IN AN ORCHARD

Device Shown in Illustration Is Handy for Pruning, Spraying and Picking Fruit.

In spraying trees, picking fruit and in pruning the orchard it is often a great advantage to have some sort of portable ladder. Here is the plan of one declared to be very satisfactory.

It works on the principle of a stepladder that will always "stay set" and



Orchard Stepladder.

which may be taken from tree to tree with a minimum amount of labor. The illustration explains the construction of the ladder fully. Anyone using a barrel pump sprayer without a tower attachment will find it particularly valuable. It will enable him to throw the spray upon the topmost branches.

### LIME FOR GOOSEBERRY WORM

It Is Not Available to Use Poison to Exterminate Insects—Lime Good for Bushes.

If worms are bothering your gooseberry or currant bushes, do not use poisons to exterminate them. Some morning when the dew is on, go over the bushes with air-slaked lime and the worms will be most effectively got rid of. There is not the danger of poisoning from the use of lime as there is from the use of paris green and London purple. The lime is good for the bushes as well as a sure remedy for the worms, says one man.

### LEGUMES BEST FOR ORCHARD

Instead of Idle Land During Summer Cowpeas, Soy Beans or Similar Crops Should Be Growing.

Instead of bare land in winter in the orchard or after corn and tomatoes and similar crops, the land should be covered with a legume. Instead of idle land in summer, a legume like cowpeas or soy beans or other nitrogen-bearing should be growing on it. Winter vetch is the best cover crop to sow.

Vienna Not on Danube.  
Vienna is popularly misunderstood to be on "the beautiful blue Danube" river, but that mighty stream in its long course to the Black Sea really encircles the city some miles from its center. A canal winds through the heart of the city and connects with the Danube below the Prater, Vienna's great playground.

## UTILIZE ALL WASTES

Not Advisable to Make Hog Meat Out of Raw Materials.

Grain May Be Saved for Direct Use as Food for Man and for Top-fur Off Beef—Dairy By-Products Are Valuable.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is a good plan to insist that so far as possible hog meat shall be produced mainly with food wastes as the raw materials. Grain may thus be saved for direct use as food for man and for feeding or topping off beef cattle which cannot be raised on waste.

Wastes on farms and in the towns make good hog feed; by-products from canneries, bakeries, distilleries, packing plants and the like can be utilized as hog feed and to better economic advantage than in any other way. Dairy wastes are particularly valuable as hog feed and promote rapid growth with a good money return for every gallon fed.

The farm orchard furnishes large quantities of what is called or defective fruit, which is rejected by hogs, and is beneficial if fed in small quantities frequently, and not all at one feed. Garden wastes, tops of vegetables, culls of all sorts, even weeds are readily eaten, and such as may not be eaten will be worked over, going into the bedding and adding to the manure.

Kitchen wastes are an excellent source of food for hogs, but should be kept at a minimum because practically all food prepared for man's use should be eaten by him.

### POTATOES LIKE HEN MANURE

Droppings Collected From Poultry Houses Applied to Small Patch Gave Large Returns.

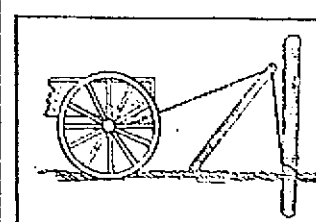
Our experience with hen manure on potatoes last summer may be of interest to some, says F. W. Bridges, in Farm Poultry. We took our potato patch, just one-third of an acre, and covered it broadcast with a moderate coating of hen manure that had been collected from the droppings boards. This was all the dressing the piece had. We planted our potatoes, and the following week hoed them once with a horse hoe. This is all the time or labor that was expended on the crop, except the labor of digging and picking. The crop from this one-third acre was just 150 bushels of extra large smooth potatoes, and ten bushels of small ones. The potatoes were of such excellent quality that they brought five cents per bushel more from the Boston buyer than any other potatoes in this locality. The piece used was of easy access from the free range occupied by the pullets during the summer. These pullets assisted materially in the crop, as they kept the piece well "cultivated" by their scratching, and kept away or ate up all the potato bugs; we did not use an ounce of paris green or Bordeaux mixture.

### HORSE POWER TO PULL POSTS

Team and Wagon, Log Chain and Stout Plank Are Among Things Needed for the Purpose.

Digging up old fence posts is a hard job. The accompanying drawing shows the easiest and quickest way of pulling posts that have been set. A team and wagon, a ten-foot log chain and a stout plank with a notch in the upper end or a forked stick about four feet long are the things needed.

Drive the team and wagon up parallel to the fence and about a foot away from it, and five feet ahead of the post to be pulled. Loop one end of the chain around the middle of the



Hitch on Wagon and Post.

axle. Pass the other end over the fork in the stick and hook around the base of the post. The only precaution is to see that the forked stick or plank is not set too slanting or it will slip out instead of lifting the post.

Drive ahead and out comes the post. There is no backing up or turning around nor any tools to move. As fast as the posts are pulled they are thrown into the wagon. If many posts are to be pulled it will save time to wire the chain to the crown of the prop so that the team will drag it from one location to the next.

### WHEATLESS RATION FOR HEN

Has Been Found to Be Satisfactory for Production of Eggs—Formula Is Given.

A wheatless ration for egg production has been found to compare favorably with rations containing wheat. In the wheatless ration the scratch mixture was two pounds of cracked corn and one pound of oats, while the dry mash was three pounds of cornmeal and one pound of beef scrap. About equal parts of the scratch mixture and the dry mash were fed.

## CASTORIA

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## DRAINAGE SUGGESTIONS

1. Have your dead furrow extend in the line of greatest slope on the flatter lands.
2. Plow in narrow lands not over four rods wide so that there will be a dead furrow or a back furrow every two rods.
3. Plow twice in the dead furrow where it crosses a ridge. In long level furrows, plow twice near the outlet to create a full toward the surface run.

## NEW CROP OF SWEET CLOVER

No Fear of Difficulty in Eradicating as Farmers Have Trouble in Cutting Second Crop.

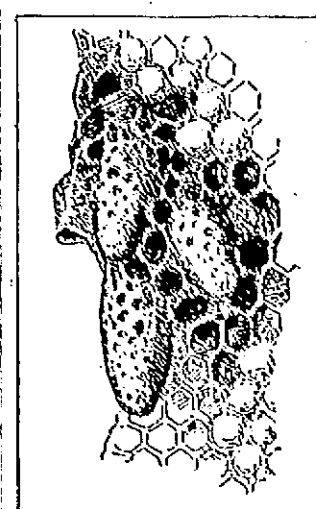
Some farmers hesitate to plant sweet clover on their farms for fear they will have difficulty in eradicating it when the fields are planted to other crops. The results obtained annually by hundreds of farmers are sufficient proof that there is no foundation for such fear; in fact, farmers are experiencing much difficulty in cutting the first crop the second season so high that the plants will not be killed. The new crop of sweet clover, unlike that of red clover and alfalfa, must come from the buds left on the stubble, so when the plants are cut below these buds they will be killed. As sweet clover is a biennial, the plants die as soon as the seed crop is produced.

When the first year's growth of sweet clover is to be turned under for green manure it is recommended that the field be plowed after the plants have made some growth the following spring rather than in the fall of the year of seeding. When the first year's growth is plowed under the same fall many of the plants will not be entirely covered, and these will make a vigorous growth the following spring. When the plowing is delayed until the plants have made some growth the following spring no trouble will be experienced in eradicating them.

## IMPORTANCE OF QUEEN BEE

Her Duty Is Simply to Lay Eggs to Keep Up Supply of Honey Gatherers in Colony.

The queen is the only perfect female in the hive and usually there is only one to a colony. Her duty is simply to lay eggs to keep up the supply of bees in the hive. It is possible for a queen to lay several thousand eggs in a day, depositing them singly in the bottom of brood cells. If these eggs



Queen Cells and Work Cells.

are not fertilized they develop into drones; when fertilized they develop into worker bees or queens according to the treatment they receive. Nearly all of the fertilized eggs are left in the ordinary-sized cells known as worker cells and produce worker bees. For a few of these larger cells, as shown in the illustration, are built a series of protecting walls. Together with this, a special food is given to the larva when it hatches, and in the course of 21 days a queen bee comes forth.

## PROFIT FROM SOME FEATURE

Money Can Be Made in Various Side Lines, Such as Bush Fruits or Special Garden Crops.

It is not a bad plan to consider very seriously whether it is not possible to add some feature as a small side line to the farm activities for increased profit. It may be small bush fruits or a special garden crop, some class of live stock or field crop. The returns might be small, but being clear may mean enough to purchase that new convenience you have been wanting. A small side line with the boys' help may even be enough to educate the children.

## SAVING SEED FROM GARDENS

Cut Slice From Tomato Blossom and Save Seeds From Each Section—Vegetables Deceiving.

Tomato seed should be saved from the largest and smoothest. Cut a slice from the blossom end and save the seeds from each section. Pumpkins and squash should be selected from the ones containing the fewest seed. These will be found plumper and larger than those containing a greater amount of seed. As these vegetables are deceiving in appearance it is best to wait until after cooking before saving their seeds.

An Extravagant Woman.  
"My Auntie Freddie was in certain ways the most extravagant woman I ever knew," stated the old sister.

"For example, she ate the mackerel at sixty-seven, when by taking time by the forelock she could just as well have had them at nine!"—Judge.

## A Sack of Living Matter.

As might be expected, it is among the inhabitants of the water that we find the simplest types of life. One of the polyps, the hydras, illustrates how simple these structures sometimes are. This little creature is nothing more than a sack of living matter, the inside coating attending to the work of digestion and the outside membrane doing the breathing. Yet the functions of the two membranes are so slightly specialized that the polyp may be turned inside out and the former stomach begins respiring, and the former breathing apparatus digests food.

## Asia Minor Puzzle.

"Asia Minor" is a geographical term of vague extension. It puzzles anyone to say exactly where it leaves off. The name dates only from the fifth century, A. D., when Orosius used it evidently as a novelty. The Roman empire knew no Asia Minor. Indeed, the Roman province of "Asia" was actually smaller than this Lesser Asia. The alternative name Anatolia (land of the sunrise or east), which has found favor with the Turks, is equally indefinable.

## White Africans.

That race in Northern Africa known as the Berbers is white, and if they dressed like our own people and had the habits of Americans or Europeans they could easily pass for such. The Berbers are believed to be descendants of the white inhabitants of ancient Europe. They are Mohammedans. Blue eyes, fair hair, and ruddy cheeks are quite common among them, and many of the women are strikingly handsome.

## Dream Makes Author.

A well-known dream in which the facts are vouched for is that of R. L. Stevenson. This popular writer could dream when he liked, and could complete an unfinished dream of the previous night. According to Mr. James Payn, himself a famous author, Stevenson had a nightmare of a dual personality, and on that basis wrote the novel of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."—Tit-Bits.

## Brain Food.

The more brains a man has the more he is in need of brain food, though not necessarily the kind he would take in through his mouth. That is, the best kind of food for the brain is the kind we put into the brain instead of the stomach. There isn't much use to take food for the brain we haven't got, anyway.—Exchange.

## Highly Valued Pen.

One of the most valuable pens in the world, and one that has been much coveted by curio hunters, is one owned in New York. It was made from a carved box in which George Washington, when a young man, kept the lenses of his surveying instruments, the wood of which formed the lid of the deck of the captain of the historic Mayflower.

## Enjoyed the Frosting.

Dick was a guest at Blunt's third birthday party. At first he was quiet and morose. Then, at the sight of tea cream and cake, he suddenly became cheerful. Burying his face in a huge piece of marshallmallow cake, so that only his eyes could be distinguished, he shouted: "Say, kids, this is the frostiest cake I ever ate."

## Sparrows Numerous.

The house sparrow, or the "avian rat," as he has been termed, is responsible for one of the biggest leaks suffered by this country. Numbering one-fifth of the total bird population, it requires an enormous amount of good seeds, fruits, buds and young vegetables to feed the sparrow tribe.

## Decay of Tin.

The most remarkable example of allotropic disintegration of metals is perhaps that of tin. Investigation has shown that the disease can only occur in a temperature not exceeding 64.5 degrees Fahrenheit. Tin decay is, therefore, most prevalent in cold climates.

## Eucalyptus Outgrows Cedar.

A cedar tree requires more than a century to grow large enough to yield a 30-foot telephone pole. The eucalyptus will attain a larger growth in 80 years, and its wood is quite as desirable.

## Crossed the Euphrates.

The word Hebrew first occurs as given to Abraham by the Canaanites (Genesis 14:13) because he had crossed the Euphrates, the name signifying "beyond, on the other side."

## Cruel Constable.

Country Constable (to motorist)—You have evidently been drinking to excess. There is hardly enough left in this bottle to soften my heart sufficiently to release you!—Life.

## Kempis' Works Translated.

The works of Thomas Kempis were written in Latin but they have been translated into the language of almost every civilized people.

## Liberty of the Lawmakers.

Members of both houses of congress have the privilege of freedom of speech and debate in their respective houses. That is, only the house itself can call members to account for their utterances in that body. A senator or a representative cannot be prosecuted in the courts for libel or slander on account of any utterance in the house to which he belongs, or for the official publication of it.



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**Mind Study.**  
A great part of our study must be  
of the mind, since this controls the  
hand, and, as we have already seen,  
the eye and the ear have to be consid-  
ered also. In production the hand is  
controlled by the mind and sense is  
paramount. In distribution the mind  
is the great factor and the hand but  
a minor servant.—Industrial Man-  
agement Magazine.

**Buoyancy of Ice.**  
The specific gravity of ice is about  
.92. When water freezes it expands  
somewhat. Ice is, therefore, lighter  
than water, and that is why it floats.  
The submerged portion of a regular-  
ly formed iceberg in proportion to the  
visible portion is as 8.7 to 1—that is,  
almost nine-tenths of the iceberg is  
under water, and one-tenth above  
water.

**History of the Bracelet.**  
There is nothing very new-fashioned  
about the bracelet. According to ar-  
cheologists it was first invented as a  
badge of insanity. In time it was used  
in Eastern climes as a capital means  
of investing money.

**Folding Stairs.**  
Recently a stairway has been pat-  
ented for reaching seldom used por-  
tions of buildings. It folds into a  
ceiling and is hidden by a panel when  
not in use.

**No Test Too Severe.**  
Thus man is made equal to every  
event. He can face danger for the  
right. A poor, tender, painful body, he  
can run into flame or bullets or pesti-  
lence, with duty for his guide.—Euer-  
sod.

**Having Money.**  
It's a fine thing when you need  
money to have friends who can go to  
to get it. It is still finer when your  
friends need money and come to you  
to have it to give to them.

**When Credit Is Due.**  
"A good-natured man," said Uncle  
Shen, "didn't wanted to much credit. It  
is a good natured man 'cause he  
take life easy 'n' not care what  
happens."

## WAISTCOAT OF FUR

This Is One of the Successful  
Novelties of the Season.

Can Be Worn With Most Severely  
Plain Tailored Suit and Is Both  
Attractive and Comfortable.

The cozy little fur waistcoat is one  
of this season's successful novelties.  
Waistcoats of this kind are being  
made of all sorts of different furs,  
minkskin, muskrat, squirrel, beaver  
and dyed rabbit. Such waistcoats  
can be worn with the most severely  
plain tailored suit and they not only  
look attractive, but they are so warm  
that the coat can be thrown open in  
the manner now considered so im-  
pudently "correct."

The winter suit which is shown in  
the sketch was created by Worth. It  
is simplicity itself, but so beautifully  
cut and so admirably well chosen, so  
far as materials are concerned, that  
it might be worn on the most elabo-  
rate and ceremonious occasion. The  
material of both coat and skirt was  
current-red velvet and the trim-  
ming was minkskin in a dark brown  
shade, written Hilda de Villiers, a  
Paris correspondent.

Worth is making many winter suits  
of this order and he is using quan-  
tities of soft velvet and corded gar-  
mentine. I noted many different  
shades of rich red in his showrooms,  
but the bright current shade seems  
a special favorite. This red has a  
touch of purple in it and it is particu-  
larly attractive in diagonal serge,  
velvet and garmentine.

Worth is not making any walking  
skirts shorter than "ankle length,"  
and nearly all his new model skirts  
are plain and fitted at the waist.  
Large slip-pockets are introduced at  
the sides and the skirts fall in per-  
fectly straight lines from waist to  
hem without giving any idea of the  
ugly "bubble" outline. Hence take  
special note of the large turn-over col-  
lar shown in this sketch.

This style of collar appears on all  
the new winter coats made at the



Waistcoat of Fur

best houses and they are exceedingly  
cozy and warm. Chez Worth and al-  
so chez Paquin and Doucet I heard  
that a great deal of silk is to be used  
this winter and coming spring to  
spare the woolen materials as much  
as possible. I have seen effective tail-  
ored suits made of dark blue and  
black broadcloth, which had panels of  
faux and whole bodies of the same  
silk.

### CORDUROY USED AS LINING

Ribbed Velvet Gives Substance to  
Coats Whose Outer Fabric Is of  
Light Weight Material.

Among the new ideals for the com-  
ing season are long coats and wraps  
lined with corduroy instead of the  
usual satin brocade or fur.

The lining of ribbed velvet will give  
substance to coats whose outer fab-  
ric is of light weight material. The  
interior color may be of white, putty  
or any of the pastel colors, according  
to that of the coat material.

It is yet to be seen just how the new  
idea will take. Two or three seasons  
ago a prominent French couturiere ad-  
vanced the lining of linen for the lack-  
ets of silk. The sheer novelty of the  
thing attracted attention, but beyond  
that the Vogue was not advanced. It  
is thought that something of the same  
sort may happen to the transposition  
for corduroy from the fabric of outer

**The Newest Veils.**  
Veils having square, ring, chain,  
and loop fastenings, crescent worn  
and the full round ones are worn in  
New York.

Also veils called the "milkmaid,"  
which are fastened at the shoulders and  
have a long tulle skirt.

## SIMPLE WINTER GOWN



Though it is simple, and of neces-  
sity war times will make for simpli-  
city in winter gowns and winter func-  
tions, this creation for both formal  
and informal wear is adorable. It is  
of peach georgette gracefully draped  
and richly trimmed with bands of sil-  
ver fox. A distinctive feature is the  
use of long sleeves with low décolleté.  
A dainty dahlia blue ribbon encircles  
the waist and a nosegay combining  
all the colors of the gown is placed  
on one shoulder.

### EMBROIDERY TO BE REVIVED

France Determined to Re-Establish In-  
dustry in Order to Give Her  
Women Employment.

Paris is quite determined, that is cer-  
tain, on the vast re-establishment of  
her business in embroidery. Her women  
are needleworkers of importance.  
None is so good on this planet, possi-  
bly, unless isolated exceptions in the  
Indian and Persian countries be taken  
into account.

Her gentlewomen are trained, as all  
gentlewomen used to be trained in old-  
en days, before the sewing machine  
and ready-to-wear garments, in the art  
of holding a needle filled with fine  
thread and accomplishing wonders  
with it.

Money has been scarce among the  
people in aristocratic segments of  
French life, and the war has brought  
about the same kind of situation which  
existed during the Revolution; those  
who are too proud to work for their  
living in other epochs will now do so  
under the national strain.

Also, there are thousands of Bel-  
gian refugees and French women in  
other climes of life and society who  
must be supported. France does not  
believe in the nonproducing consumer.

And so these women and men, too  
old even to serve in that territory serv-  
ice of healing the wounded from the  
trenches of the hills, which has been  
given to those who do not bear arms  
and who are sure of their footing and  
their nerves, are given the gentle  
service of embroidery for the world's  
clothes. So every woman who buys a  
gown that is embroidered in France is  
helping France.

### BROWN SHOES ARE POPULAR

Particular Women Have Refused to  
Accept the Cloth Top as a Means  
of Saving Leather.

All the talk about leather conserva-  
tion, and women signing the pledge  
against \$15 shoes has not interfered  
one bit with women buying shoes of all  
leathers, and at prices higher than ever  
before.

Particular women have not accepted  
the cloth top as a means of saving  
leather. Fewer brown shoes and colors  
are shown, but even a conservative  
model of plain leather is high priced.

Every once in so often common  
sense low-heeled English walking  
boots become the fashion. The "once"  
comes again this fall, and they are ex-  
ceptionally good in plain tan, leath-  
er. They are not like the gay sport shoe  
of summer.

There is a craze just now for brown  
and dark gray boots for dress. Plain  
leathers with buck tops will be much  
worn later, in such color combinations  
as gray and mode color, and browns  
with beige uppers.

Spot jumps of black patent leather  
will be much used with white spats,  
or spats in the color of the suit. Even-  
ing slippers are of both black and  
white satin on many of which appear  
rhinestone buckles.

**Handbag Is Held by Its Weight.**  
A handbag that holds itself to its  
wearer's wrist by means of its own  
weight has been invented by a New  
York man. The leather handle is fitted  
with two metal slides on one end of  
which is a roller. These slides are  
fitted to the handle straps and are  
connected by a short piece of leather  
of the same width as the handle.

When the handle is slipped over  
the arm the metal slides are pulled up  
by the weight of the bag so that the  
handle fits close around the wrist and  
it is then impossible for the handle to  
slide over the hand.

**Daily Optimistic Thought.**  
Who comes to be a friend never was

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA**

## JUSTICE IN CHINA

District Magistrates Are Both  
Judge and Jury.

Story of Oriental Solomon Who Used  
Basket as Witness Throws Light  
on Court Methods.

The men who really govern China  
and who make life happy or miserable  
for the people are the district magis-  
trates. There are about fifteen hun-  
dred of them in all. These men unite  
in themselves many various offices.  
They are coroners, sheriffs, tax col-  
lectors, road surveyors and forest com-  
missioners. They are superintendents  
of schools and overseers of the poor,  
and they are at the head of the state  
religion, and worship at the temples  
on specified days. There is scarcely  
any matter into which they may not  
pry and for which they are not held  
responsible.

The administration of justice is in  
their hands. In the court of justice  
there are no juries, lawyers or men  
who are entitled to speak for the cul-  
prit. The parties to the suit, whether  
civil or criminal, kneel before the mag-  
istrate, who, sitting in his official chair,  
asks such questions as he sees fit, and  
as soon as he thinks he has discovered  
the truth, brings in his verdict. Either  
party may appeal; still, as the expense  
of a lawsuit is higher proportionally  
than in America, that is not often  
done.

It will at once be apparent that such  
a man must possess a keen mind, a  
good knowledge of human nature, and  
be fertile in expedients. Above all, he  
must be a man of decision; not be-  
cause immediate action is required, but  
in order to sustain his own dignity  
and command the respect of the  
people. The magistrate who hesitates  
is despised.

Some years ago a Chinaman who  
owned a mill where he pressed oil  
from beans was visited by a neighbor,  
who came to borrow an immense bas-  
ket used by the oil man to receive  
the bean refuse after the oil had been  
extracted. The Chinese are quite  
neighborly, so the request was granted,  
and the neighbor, who was a miller,  
carried the basket home to use for  
holding bran.

Time went on and the following fall  
the oil man asked for the return of the  
basket. To his surprise, the miller  
claimed the basket as his own. In  
spite of the fact that there were no  
witnesses, the oil man went to law,  
and the case came before the district  
magistrate.

The magistrate asked each man to  
tell his story, which he did. Each man  
also acknowledged that he could not  
produce witnesses. The magistrate re-  
cognized that his own reputation was  
at stake, and also that it was a case  
where a righteous decision would  
greatly enhance his reputation. He  
did not hesitate.

"Bring in the basket," he said. He  
had already determined in his own  
mind that in all probability the oil man  
was in the right, for he felt that no  
man in his senses would be likely to  
go to law about so cheap an article  
unless it were really his.

As soon as the basket was brought  
in, the magistrate, with a severe frown,  
addressed it in these words: "Mr. Bas-  
ket, each of these two men here in  
court claims you as his own property.  
There are no witnesses as to which is  
telling the truth. Now I order you to  
tell us to which of them you belong.  
What you remain silent! Are you not  
aware that I am the magistrate of this  
county? If you do not reply at once, I  
shall order you to be severely pun-  
ished! Still silent! Here, sergent,  
get your paddle, turn over this basket  
and give him a hundred blows!"

The underlings who were present  
had great difficulty in keeping their  
faces straight, but they had to obey,  
and accordingly the man who was  
wont to use the stick for beating un-  
willing witnesses proceeded to beat the  
basket. He had not delivered many  
blows before the oil, which had been  
concealed by the bran, began to ooze  
forth.

"Hold on," said the magistrate;  
"that is enough! I thought I should  
make this basket speak. It is evident  
that he belongs to the oil man. Take  
out the miller and give him five hun-  
dred blows, and you, Mr. Oil Man,  
carry home your basket."—Youth's  
Companion.

### Flower Names.

It is interesting to know how cer-  
tain flowers got their names. Many  
were named after individuals. For  
instance, fuchsias were so called after  
Leonard Fuchs. Dahlias were named  
from Andre Dahl, who brought them  
from Peru.

The camellia was so called from a  
missionary named Kamel, who brought  
some magnificent specimens of the  
flower to France from Japan. He  
called it the Rose of Japan, but his  
friends changed it to camellia.

Magnoles were named in honor of  
Prof. Magnol de Montpellier, who first  
brought the beautiful trees to France  
from America and Asia.

The Latin word for "to wash" is  
"lavare," and lavender received its  
name because the Romans put the  
flowers into the water they used for  
washing to perfume their hands.—  
Stray Stories.

### If You See What You Want

"Do you think, mummy, that I ought  
to allow Clarence to hold my hand  
and kiss me?"  
"Not if he asked your permission,  
my dear."—Judge.

### Thomas Paine Rewarded.

Thomas Paine never received a pen-  
sion nor a reward of any kind from  
the national government for patriotic  
service but the Legislature of Pennsylv-  
ania voted him \$2,500 on account of  
his pamphlet entitled "Common Sense,"  
which undoubtedly gave an impulse to  
the movement for independence.

## MAKING A SALE TO 'ROYALTY

American Machinery Salesman Took  
Liberties With Khedive of Egypt,  
but He Got an Order.

An amusing reminiscence of the  
present Khedive of Egypt is told by E.  
Alexander Powell in his book, "The  
Last Frontier." Mr. Powell says he  
received a call from the chairman of  
an American firm whose special lines  
of business was the manufacture of ag-  
ricultural and well-drilling machinery.  
Mr. Powell's visitor explained that as  
he was passing through Egypt he  
thought it might be possible to obtain  
an audience with the Khedive.

"Agriculture and its attendant prob-  
lems of irrigation and fertilization con-  
stitute the sole hobby and amusement  
of the present Khedive, Abbas Hilmal.  
He is consequently a ready and liberal  
purchaser of all improved types of  
agricultural machinery, which he puts  
to practical use on his great estates.  
The request of my compatriot was duly  
transmitted to the grand master of  
ceremonies and shortly thereafter a  
reply reached me that named the day  
and hour when his highness would re-  
ceive us at the palace of Ras-el-Tia.

"Frock-coated and top-hatted, we  
drove to the palace on the day ap-  
pointed, were received by the officials  
of the household, and shown into the  
audience room, where Abbas Hilmal  
stood awaiting us. After a cordial  
greeting, the Khedive drew me down  
beside him on a small sofa and motioned  
to my companion to take a  
chair opposite us.

"It gives me particular pleasure,"  
I began, "to present Mr. K. to your  
highness, as he is an authority on  
agricultural machinery, a subject in  
which your highness is, I know, much  
interested."

"Say, Khedive," said my fellow coun-  
tryman, suddenly leaning forward and  
emphasizing every sentence by wag-  
ging his finger under Abbas Hilmal's au-  
gust nose, "I've got the finest  
little proposition in well drilling ma-  
chinery that ever struck this burg, and  
if you don't jump at the chance to  
get in on the ground floor, then all  
I've got to say is that you are throw-  
ing away the chance of your lifetime."

"The Khedive, being naturally quite  
unaccustomed to this form of verbal  
assault, and still more unaccustomed  
to having anyone waggle a finger un-  
der his nose, at first drew back laugh-  
ingly. Then the humor of the situa-  
tion dawned upon him, and, as the  
river of talk, which is one of the chief  
salutes of the trained American  
salesman, flowed steadily on, he be-  
came interested in spite of himself.  
Now and then he interjected a per-  
tinent question, and ended the audience  
by giving the American an order for  
several thousand dollars' worth of  
American machinery, which, when I  
last heard of it, was giving excellent  
satisfaction on the royal farms."

### Pinhole in Water Pipe.

Information recently circulated by  
the water department of a small  
municipality where meters are used,  
shows the importance of discovering  
and mending leaks that may occur in  
a piping system. Popular Mechanics  
Magazine states. Under a pressure  
of 40 pounds it is estimated that in  
24 hours 170 gallons of water will  
pass through a hole a shade larger  
than the period at the end of this sen-  
tence. An orifice slightly bigger than  
the head of a pin will permit 3,600  
gallons to escape in a similar length of  
time. Thus, ever so slight a hole may  
cause the wasting of a great volume  
of water if it fails to receive im-  
mediate attention. It is easy to test a  
plumbing system and ascertain its con-  
dition. This may be done by closing  
all cocks and then reading the meter.  
If, after a half hour or more, the meter  
reads the same as originally, the  
pipes are free from leaks.

### American Gas Masks.

The use of poisonous gases in mod-  
ern warfare has become so much the  
rule, since the practice was introduced  
by the Germans in April, 1915, that a  
gas mask is invariably a part of the  
equipment of the man at the front.  
The American gas mask is said to  
combine the best features of the Ger-  
man and English, and to be absolutely  
proof against gases for a period of  
ten hours. The breath is drawn  
through a mouth tube passing through  
a canister of chemicals which neutral-  
ize the gases. A clamp prevents the  
man from breathing through the nose,  
so that all the inhaled air must pass  
through the canister. Some of the  
French masks are much simpler than  
this, notably one of the French types,  
which consists simply of a cloth sat-  
urated in chemicals drawn over the  
head, through which the soldier  
breathes, either with nose or mouth at  
will.

### Hard to Please.

A marriage broker was trying to per-  
suade a young man to wed a certain  
girl.

"The mother-in-law does not suit  
me," said the youth. "She is crabbed  
and foolish."

"That's true," replied the agent,  
"but you are not going to marry the  
mother-in-law."

"Yes, but she is no longer young  
nor pretty, either."

"That's nothing; if she is not young  
or pretty you can trust her all the  
more."

"But she hasn't much money," con-  
tinued the young man.

"Why talk of money? Are you go-  
ing to marry money? You want a  
wife, don't you?"

"But she is a hunchback."

"Well, what of that? Do you expect  
her to have no blemishes at all?"

### Half Men, Half Goats.

Satyrus are mentioned in Isaiah 13:  
21 and 34:14, where the prophet pre-  
dicts the desolation of Babylon. In  
the passages cited it probably refers  
to demons of woods and desert places,  
half men and half goats (see Lev.  
17:2; Chronicles 11:15).

## "PUNKIN" PIE IS BEST OF ALL

Man's Mouth SUI Waters When He  
Thinks of the Kind That Mother  
Used to Make.

To a man still young enough to re-  
member sufficiently far back into his  
boyhood years to the time when he  
had never had enough dessert in his  
life, there is no word in the English  
language so suggestive of toothsome,  
delectable joy as pie, plain pie—par-  
ticularly "punkin."

You can't spell punkin pie with an  
"m" and a "p," declares a writer in the  
Milwaukee Journal. Punkin pie is  
the kind one gets in restaurants, fla-  
vored with cloves and allspice. "Pun-  
kin" pie has cinnamon and ginger in  
it, and sometimes a hint of an unmen-  
tionable heady hint about which one  
would not dare ask mother. And of  
all the smacking, ambrosial delicacies  
catalogued under the genus "pie," the  
best is "punkin."

There are other kinds, of course—  
apple, peach, cherry, squash, blueberry,  
custard, lemon, mince—and every one  
probably has its value in the world.  
Some people even may prefer them.  
One never can account for different  
persons' tastes. But for boys, young  
men and elderly men whose stomachs  
have not yet grown old, there is none  
that will approach "punkin," the  
pink-colored queen of pastries.

One grows hungry at the thought of  
"punkin" pie—the crisp, crinkly crust;  
the thick, rich pungent filling, with the  
dust of cinnamon turndashing its way  
top; the creamy, dreamy, velvety, far-  
away taste as one's mouth closes on  
its prize. Some appetizing joys there  
are, but none that exceeds capturing  
a piece of punkin pie, getting it into  
one's hands, contrary to all social  
usage, biting into it, until one almost  
noses up to one's nose, until one can  
scarcely see over the top of the up-  
standing crust, and beginning the un-  
quenchable delight of devouring the first  
mouthful. To taste it is to love it,  
love it and love forever.

### THIRTY YEARS' WAR PLAGUES

Sweeping Away of Lives Was Fright-  
ful, Combatants Themselves  
Being Mown Down.

In the famous Thirty Years' war, it  
is estimated, the population of central  
and western Europe was reduced from  
thirty millions to less than fifteen mil-  
lions, and yet during the whole of that  
time there were only forty important  
battles fought, and their total death  
casualties did not reach half a million.

All the rest of the frightful sweep-  
ing away of life was from plague and  
famine, which not only followed in the  
wake of the armies, but mowed down  
the combatants themselves.

Nor was the deadly work of these  
three partners of war—the terrible  
triple alliance of the prayer book,  
plague, pestilence and famine—con-  
fined to the civil populations. They  
played equal havoc in the ranks of the  
armies themselves.

Even as recently as the days of Gus-  
tavius Adolphus that great captain is  
said to have broken up his winter quar-  
ters and begun his summer campaign  
nearly two months earlier than he had  
intended, because at the rate at  
which his soldiers were dying from dis-  
ease in their huts and barracks he  
would soon have had no army left to  
campaign with.

### Kicked Himself to Freedom.

Prisoners of war have had many  
thrilling adventures in their attempts  
to escape across the German frontier,  
but it would be hard to find a more re-  
markable story than the following, told  
in a Dutch paper: Four British es-  
caped prisoners of war, one French-  
man and seven Russians arrived at  
Oldenzaal, besides two German desert-  
ers. An amusing incident took place  
in the case of one of the Russians.  
He was seized by the German sentry  
when in the act of crossing the fron-  
tier, and in the course of the ensuing  
struggle threw himself on the ground.  
He fell half way on Dutch and half  
way on German territory. The Dutch  
sentry came to his rescue and tried to  
pull him across by the shoulders. The  
German pulled at the other end. When  
the Russian found that the Dutchman  
was helping him he started kicking  
with all his might, with the happy re-  
sult that he was safely pulled onto  
Dutch territory.

### Sausage Makers' Repartee.

An old story which is being revived  
nowadays concerns two rival sausage  
makers. They lived on opposite sides  
of a certain street in London, and one  
day one of them placed over his shop  
the legend, "We sell sausages to the  
gentry and nobility of the country." The  
next day, over the way, appeared the  
sign, "We sell sausages to the gentry  
and nobility of the whole coun-  
try." Not to be outdone, the rival put  
up what he evidently regarded as a  
final statement, namely: "We sell sau-  
sages to the king." Next day there  
appeared over the door of the first  
sausage maker the simple expression  
of loyalty, "God save the king."

### Hallstorm Insurance in Germany.

Hallstorm Insurance is more exten-  
sively carried on in Germany than in  
any other country. During the last  
45 years the German Hall Insurance  
companies have collected the enormous  
sum of 1,144,700,000 marks (mark—  
238 cents). In premiums, and have  
paid out 902,420,000 marks in indemni-  
ties. During the year 1915 the com-  
panies realized a profit of 7,996,975  
marks, which was much in excess of  
their average earnings, and the busi-  
ness of the year showed an increase  
in insured values of 151,000,000 marks.  
—Scientific American.

There is no period of life at which  
we ought to say that there are no  
more glad surprises for us in the fu-  
ture. Life is hard enough, but not  
so hard as some would make it, and  
its rewards come to those who have  
worked for them more often than  
many would have us believe.—W. Rob-  
ertson Nicol.

